THE CHEROKEE QUESTION.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In your issue of yesterday appears a long communica-tion ever the signature of "John R. Ridge," purporting to be a reply to a correspondence in The Tribune of the 21st on the same question. I am glad that the writer of that reply has gone beyond the purpose of a mere answer, and endeavored by documents and argument to make out a case for the Rebej Pherokees. The settlement of necessary questions with the civilized people of the Indian Territory is one of the important emblects calling for the action of the Government, and a rigid thorough scratiny is the only means by which Congre and the Executive can be enabled to not wisely and justly. I sherefore propose to submit formally the main points abo which it has been my privilege to know. Having-no feeling against any man or interest, I shall not be betrayed by his nal reflections into anything not strictly required for a denified, critical, and comprehensive statement of the quesarticle. I subscribe this letter, and give it the authority which my official position as Commander of the Indian Territory during the greater portion of the war authorized me to give it, and to leave the responsibilities of my action between me end the Government. Up to this moment all of my official actions has met with hearty approval. I have in my posses 280: among other things the rejection of my resignation in 1864 because my services could not be spared. Abov. all the eceptance by the Government of the services of all brought to them through me. It is incumbent on that Government seemme the responsibility of my official action as these peo-ple, during the times these things were determined, knew the vernment but through me. Before I was an officer of the service, I was, as you are aware, for years, member of The Pribuse staff. Now, although Mr. Place has no right to de and the name of the author, I desire to avow the guthorship of that article.

Mr. Ridge, it is unnecessary to spend much time in debuting who was the author of Cherokee civilization. I can remember when a boy, reading of the civilization of the Cherokees, and of their chief, John Ross. I know that it is to his policy that the nation owes much of her system of education, and that it was under his direct supervision that her two colleges, or seminaries were built. I know that the Ross party or loyal Cherokees, embracing three fourths of the Cherokee people and maintaining their national government, were not "blanketed," or "moccasined men." I have not yet seen

one Cherokee dressed in the garb of a wild Indian.

In reference to the Cherokee Government being founded on murder and usurpation, I would say that John Ross was con-Monously and overwhelmingly elected chief for about 40 years. programment founded on hawlessness and murder is not so saduring. I was told by a member of a missionary's family What were the facts of that treaty ! Men, not selected the elequent harangues of William Wirt and Heary Clay, on the unjust, faithless and cruel action of the Government, is to make one.!

right. These are matters of history, and Mr. Clay, when he had resigned his seat in the Senate, gave a glowing culcgy on the Cherokee people and their chief who had survived that repactors assault on their interests, and were still maintain-ing their government and character and policy in spite of it. solor of law sold land to the Government should suffer death if wenderful that the deep wrongs of that time, affecting a people not then as civilized as now, should find vent in the riolent acts of a few irresponsible men ? The killing or mur

The present Cherokee Government was established in the West as follows: A National Convention was held at Itinois President of the Convention of Eastern Cherokees, and George stepped the articles of Union, as did John Ross, Principal Chie of the Eastern Cherokees, and John Lowry, Acting Principa Ohlef of the Western Cherokees, and also by 12 prominent men or delegates of the former and 15 of the latter, and a arge number of others not delegates. I quote from the Con stitution and Laws of the Cherokee Nation, to which I refer A constitution for the Cherokee Government was then adopted, and signed by George Lowry, President of the Na

tional Convention, and by 40 delegates to such Convention, being about equally divided among the parties. In this way was organized the Government in the West. It is proper to state that the Cherokee Government had existed under a writ-len constitution east of the Mississippi; that it comprised four-fifths of the people, and was under John Ross, its chief. The old settlers, or men first in the West, had no written constitution prior to this union, although they had written laws. she union, but the Convention effecting it was composed o seval numbers of old and new settlers, although the latter delegates represented four-fifths of the people.

I will submit an extract from the report of Albert Pike to Jefferson Davis, Rebel President at Richmond in 1861, which

The above extracts are from the copy of Pike's report to

Beff. Davis, printed at The Richmond Enquirer office in 1861. which is before me. It is conclusive on these points: First: That John Ross and the mass of the Cherokees refused to enter into a treaty, and "trampled down Secession's flag," and was sot as alleged, the parties invoking war. Second: That the "Waltie men" were "Southern men" and active from the first in the Rebellion;] and Third; That Mr. Pike and his confedestee intended, by threats and coercion, to overcome John Ross's opposition. As an additional fact I will state that companies of the "Southern Rights men" of the nation were in arms at an early day. Parties of them went up to the Kansas border on their own volition to assail Kansas, and found shelper at different times in McCuiloch's cawp; and, moreover that a number of them were at the battle of Wilson's Creek while the Rebels did not succeed in coercing the Cherokee na.
Hen into a treaty until the date I quote from Pike's report, the Humboldt, in Kansas, in 1861. I have been informed that Wm. Pen Adais, the other prominent Rebel here, was up with the Rebels at the battle of Wilson's Creek. The whole mass of evidence before me leaves the matter beyond a peradventure that those men in the Cherokee nation, at the instigation of the bels, raised troops and were active Secessionists from the Bret, as they remained until the last.

After hostilities had begun, and armies were organizing Through the United States and the country, John Ross, as Excentive of the nation, of his own volition, issued a proclama-

PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY TO THE CHEROKEE PROCLAMATION OF NEUTRALITY TO THE CHEROKEE

Owing to the momentous state of mosts pending among the people
of the styren States, I, John P.

Any prochablen to the people of the Cherokee mation, reminding
them of the collections with moder their treaties with the United
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be the same.

For these reasons I carnestly impose anon the Cherokee people the Importance of non-interference in the affairs of the people of the States, and the observance of one-sets from the state of the people of the States, and the observance of one-sets from our own borders the decontrasting that God will be find it in finishe mercy and power stay its reasons among the brotherhood of States.

Given index my hand at the Executive Office, at Park Hill, this 17th-set of May, 1851.

Principal Chief Cherokee Nation.

them in secession, I inclose the important part of his answer: "I am, the Cherokees are, your friends and the friends of your people; but we do not wish to be brought into the feuds between genrolves and your Northern brethren. Our wish is for peace, peace at home, and peace among you. We will not disturb it as it now exhats, nor interfers with the rights of the people of the States unywhere. We is more prespective than real. It has not been declared by the Datted or Centuderate States. It may not be. I most devontly hope is wight not.

The above letter was of date May 18, 1861. June 6 of that year, Athert Pike formally notified Mr. Ross that he was a Commissioner of the "Couledcrate States," and requested or Semanded the convening of the Executive Council. Mr. Ross

Your familiarity with those treaties will satisfy you, I doubt not that no other course is left for the Cherckers to follow, unless they seemelves et the exemple of bod frish, which is distributed to any satisfu, and damperous to a weak one. I do not consider that we are eitherly to 'enter Into any negatiation with any forrign power, mate, or individuals of a State." For any purpose windows, and therefore, most respectfully decline to enter into any treaty with the enterties of the Confederate States of America. In dimensioning the exclusion, which has been approved by my Executive Cannel, I doubt not you will fully appreciate the solution convictions of duty that was ted to in subspicious.

which shows the condition of affilirs at the time, so far as the

tribes were concerned. I quote from his letter:

calcubbe franchises of freemen.

'If, in the end, the Cherokees should be the losers by the policy of maction, which they have been permuded to adopt or sanction, no here of the binne will stack to the Confederate States."

It is evident that there was no sincerity in the professions of och at least. That General wrote to Chief Ross, June 12,

1561, notifying him that his command embraced the Indian country. The Union soldiers had abandoned all the posts

it is not by desire to give one here. In order to make the partial position you wish to maintain will not be violated with it good case. In the mean time, those of your prople who are in avor of joining the Consederacy must be allowed to organize into dilitary companies, as home goneds, for the purpose of defending themselves he case of invasion from the North." In answer to this John Ross writes June 17, 1861;

were at one time propagandists of Secession. That one point I scrutinized closely at the time we entered their country in 1862, and became satisfied that it was utterly groundless. I asking the cooperation of the different Nations, and inclosing

an act of their Legislature, from which I quote:

Be it further enacted by the Legislature, of the Chicksause Nation
That the Governor of the Chicksause Nation be, and he is, hereiauthorized to appeint four Commissioners, one from each count
namely, Pancia, Pickera, Tishamingo, and Pontotoc Counties, on it
part of the Chicksause Nation, to meri a like set of Commissioners a
pointed respectively by the Chicatave, Greek, Cherekes, and Semino
Nations to meet in General Convention at such time and place the
the Chicks of the Arrea Nation may set, for the purpose of enteriinto some compact, our inconsistent with the laws and freaties of it
United States, for the inter-secrity and protection of the vights are
climens of sed Nations, in the event of a change in the United State
and to receive the harmony and good feeling already established to
women and Nations by a commission conscined and entered into on it
were sed Nations by a commission conceined and entered into on it

object of which was to try and effect concert of action among the Indians who were really loyal, and see if they possibly

To make the fact conclusive that the loyal Cherokees after

they were abandoned by the Government tried to maintain its cause in the nation, I quote again from the report of Albert "It was forced upon me to decide at once what I would do. It was very clear that if the Indian tribes were not conciliated and trave-made, they would be confederated.

certainly would:

whole force of Gen. McCellorh's army would be required in the linding country, millions of money expended in acquiring the Indians, sided as they would be by Northern troops, and the whole western irrotter of Arkanasa would be ruined; if we did not finelly leose that very finest portion of the Southern constry, a loss equivalent to that of at least any one of our States.

The above extracts will fully convince any candid mind McCulloch's army had been encamped near the north-east cor-ner of the Cherokee Nation for some time before the battleof Wil-son's Creek. Bull Run had convinced the Rebels of their success. without military force to reduce them, or make them obey the Indians were around them, and ready to pounce on them. With the exception of Oppotholehola's men, and the loyal Cherokec, all the other Indians were in arms in the Rebel cause What loyalists in any border State did more, or even as much as here was done ! They had but the alternatives of destruc tion, submission, or flight. Oppotholehola chose the latter. Seeing his impending ruin, John Ross endeavored to dissuade

It will be needless to describe the sufferings of the Creeks with Oppotholehola in that memorable flight. If any people in Alabama or Georgia, or Virginia, had forsaken their houses, their crops, their property, and struggled through 200 miles of desert, harassed by and fighting with the Rebel army, it would have evoked the enthusiasm of the civilized world. After valuey trying to hold his own away west, on the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, he fied toward Kansas. Late in the Fallof 1861 the Rebels swooped on him on the Verdigria. On the 7th of October the Cherokees signed a treaty to escape detection, and to prevent Standwaitie's men from overrunning the country, and under its empulations the Drow regiment was raised as "Howe Guards." The matter had to come to an issue. That regiment was ordered out with the Rebel forces after Oppotholehola. Then occurred one of the most memoranic events of the war, which will be more fully described by future historians. As one of the secret signs of recognition of the "Pin League," or Union League, as agreed on by the Upper Canadians, the men of Drew's regiment put combed-on shocks in their hats for recognition, and went over to Oppo tholehola and fought with him. The wary old Chief fired the allies, followed the retreating Rebels, fighting them and defeating them, the latter retreating to the Arkansas River.

It is needless to point out the embarrassments of this situa-tion. It was a time of violence and war. Most of the Chero kees who had thus participated were unwilling to abandon their families to the mercles of the enemy. They had the hardibood to go back. The case was too great a one to afford the hope of punishing all the guilty. Neither could the Rebels afford to drive them as guerrillas to the mountains. All the address of John Ross was required in the emergency, and the speech he then made to explain it is now quoted by those who were bitter Rebels to the end, and by the Indian Bureau, to show he was a Rebel. The offense was overlooked, but it was evident to the Rebels that the Drew regiment could not be trusted. John Drew himself had not engaged in it; Capt. Jim Vaun had to fice to the mountains; Capt. White Catche. had to conceal himself for some time; Capt. McDaniel, and a number of men with him, went with Oppotholohela.

The Rebels sent a hearier force with Texas troops after

The Federal Army in going down were in communication with the Cherokees. orders. I was sent outside our lines to bring in the Cherokees. In one day I led into the Federal camp twelve hundred armed and mounted men. I saw John Ross at his house. I swore in his guard while he stood by my side for the Federal service. At that time we were not assured of victory; Rebel forces lay As a single instance, I will say that at one time at his house John Ross quietly told me where the Rebels had their ammonition stored; and as I had no transportation the men took what they could and destroyed the remainder.

troops than among the loyal Cherokees. It was not in my province to give them any assurances, but two agents, or subents, Martin and Carruth, of the Indian Bureau in the camp on Great River, assured the Cherokees that the United States overnment would faithfully observe her treaties toward vice. I have no time properly to describe the arrest of Col. Weir, or the retreat of Gen. Sciomon, or the causes which led rithin one day's march of Arkansas River, retreated towns tation to move out the Cherokee families. After retreating I was sent back with troops 60 miles to check the enemy from essing the river. Following me, Col. Cloud went to Parkhill, and moved out Chief Ross, and the archives and authorities of the Cherokee Government. An immense crowd of mere helpless refugees followed me.

I will take no time in describing their battles or marches in the northern border of the Cherokee nation. Arkansas and Missouri, of 1862. It was a time of faithful service, in which the g reater portion of the Cherekee nation stood by us and aided

whose loyalty has been impugned. That it was entirely satis factory to President Lincoln, I have but to subjoin the an nexed to him;

There is still one other point. In 1863, while District Commander of Western Arkansas and the Indian Territory, I received President Lincoln's proclamation offering amnesty to all who would embrace the Union cause. I circulated it not nly in Arkansas (where we were raising regiments of Union Arkansas troops), but in the Indian Territory. I had a copy of it translated into the Cherokee and Creck, and circulated to the extent of my ability. I always understood that it was meant in good faith. I did not and do not suppose that the Government made offers the responsibilities of which it proposed to repudiate. During that dark year of the Federal fortunes, several hundred, chiefly Creeks, flocked to our standard.

several hundred, chiefly Creeks, nocked to our standard.

For months besieged in Gibson with but the three Indian
Regiments and a battalion of white troops and one battery. these leval Indian soldiers were true as steel in circumstances of terrible trial. On less than half rations they worked on

of terrible trial. On less than hair rations they worked on the fortifications, and ceaselessly marched and fought. The line of supply was 165 miles long. The Rebels, three times their number, lay in their immediate front or harassed their rear. Had there been a single disloyal element in the camp, it could not have existed. I am minute here, because strict justice requires that I show that they did not come to a cause which had won a victory, but gave the most efficient aid securing that victory-a part of the glorious privileges of

which justly inures to them.

They did more. In sympathy with our cause, the Cherokee Legislature solemnly and unconditionally abolished Slavery in February, 1863. They also disqualified those who remained in rebellion after a certain date, for office, and the Acting Chief issued a proclamation inviting all back. From time to time I endeavored by documents, the President's proclamation, and every means in my power, to bring back the portions of the Creek and Cherokee Nations still with the Rebels. The Creeks (Rebels) evidently had little heart in it, but by designing men were kept away. The prominent men with the Chero kees South were evidently bitter Rebels, and remained so through defeat and disaster.

Such are the lessons of the war. The duties devolving upon ns from it are plain. To raise the question of disloyalty now, to those whose long services we accepted, is dishonorable. John Ross lies at the point of death in Washington. His three John Ross lies at the point of death in washington. But the sons served the Government three years, and the reader can judge how he served it. Perhaps before this is published he will have gone to his rest, harassed by anxiety lest the Government for which his people have done so much may not do them justice or vindicate his fame. His beautiful residence was the server of the war. His fortune was surned by Standwsite during the war. His fortune was

wasted in it. He dies poor. History will show whether the Government has any apolosy for raising such quibbling, technical questions, because we would like to break the faith of treaties. We owe them now more than simple justice. As a nation we owe them and the Creeks a debt of gratitude. Oppotholebola is in his grave; Billy Bowlegs lies below the trenches at Fort Gibson, and the Cherokee Chief will soon be no more. They leave a duty to their people with the Government, and history will tell whether promises made in the day of our weakness are to be

broken in the days of our power.

Albert Pike, who, although a Rebel, is well versed in Indian matters, and who seemed to comprehend the polity required, in the report from which I have already quoted, says;

in the report from which I have already quoted, says:

"It was necises to tell these indians that they had nothing to fear
from the love of land of the people of the Southern States, but that the
States of the North would hereightly rob them of these issue. The
Commissioner of Indian affairs was desired by the Secretary of Was to
impress this on the Indian, and the Commissioner particularly wriged,
me to do so. He did it himself, in his letter to John Rose, the side and
actus Chief of the Cherokees, who quietly replied that he believed no
foottracks of the red non were now to be seen onthe Tennessee more
than on the Onlo. The completeness of the response leaves lattle to
be added to it."

Again Mr. Pike says:

"Their just claims for damages, caused by gross, repeated and in-excusable violations of treaties had been disregarded, in some cases for more than a third of a century and insequente compensation finally made for part, in some cases, on condition that they would release the

Certainly not a very dignified thing to do, but Mr. Pike, who seemed to be desirous of reform in Indian matters, continues to say in the report from which I have quoted:

to say in the report from which I have quoted:

"We have made them jealous and suspicious by the treatment they have received at our hands and they are neturally unforgiving and revengeful, especially never forgetting a broken promise or violated piedge. In addition to the wrongs done them by trastite, obtained by the bribery of chiefs, by threats and infimidations, and sometimes written one way and read another, the sgents of the Government have robbed them continually, and denial of justice at Washington has forced the employment by them of atornies at carvitaint compensation, which was stared by clerks in the Indian flurana, and sometimes by members of Congress. Coffee sent to a trible in the North-West, not many years ago, was exchanged, it is said, sack for such, for carn, Southent these were tenuoved West at see much per head, and the profits of the contracts were realized from the claraction of the minerable Indians. Fravisious formished thom by contractors were leasured by hollow weights, and measures with false hottoms, and large fortunes were accumulated by the practice of these laudable modes of thirst.

times were accumulated by the practice of these landarie modes of thrill.

"Treaties with them were violated without scruple, even within the last six years, simest as soon as the link was dry on them. Incompetent agents were appelinted to reward political services, and who took the offices in order to share the fees paid by the Indians. These persons, continually absent from their posts, cared little for those under their charge, except as source of profit; and the vast extent of newly-acquired country had so en arged our Indian relations that the system had become too unweledy to be managed, and the Indian Office was at once the most corrupt and incompetent in the Government.

ment.

"The laws regulating intercourse with the Indians, enserted at an early day when all the tribes were wandering barburians, itself crased to suit our Southern tribes who had established free governments and cultivated the arts of peace and civilization; woils an reasonable enactments, interpreted and applied in a narrow and technical spirit, eternally harassed and annoyed these tribes."

In the closing paragraph Mr. Pike exhibits the whole question as regards the civilized Indians. To treat them as we manage the Indians of the Platas, or ridiculous. They need no sgents. They need to have their rights and property respected as men. They need, in fact, to be treated justiy, and let alone. The two preceding paragraphs in the quotation from Mr. Pike are very consoling. They prove conclusively that a young party, newly-clothed with power, was not responsible for inaugurating such a system. It is also gratifying

the scene of murders and insecurity, I do not think for some years before the war it was less secure, or justice was worse administered than in the State of Arkansas. That it might have been worse 16 years ago, I admit, and the inclosed letter

have been worse 16 years ago, I admit, and the Inclosed letter illustrates that point:

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1866.

Col. W.K. A. Prillips—Sir. In reply to your inquiries in reference to Mr. John Rollin Ridge, formerly a resident of the Cherokee Nation, we would respectfully state that Mr. Ridge is not a chief of the Cherokee Nation, in 1849 or 750, as Heattle's Frairie, Delaware District, Cherokee Nation, Judge Devid Kedi, while plowing, was way-laid and seasonimated by his neighbor, Mr. Ridge, Mr. Ridge inomediately fled into the State of Arianness. A reward of \$500 was offered by the relatives of Judge Kedi for his apprehension, and also a demand unde, through the United States agent for the Cherokees upon the Governor of Arianness Mr. Eddee evaded the vigilance of the officers of justice, and fled to the Facine coast since which time he has not to our knowledge) bein back to the Nation. The sileged cause of difficulty with Judge Kell emanated from the mutilation of a horse belonging to Mr. Ridge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

S. H. BENGS,

JAMES McDANIEL,

WHITE CATCHER,

DANIEL H. ROSS

NETHE CHRISTIE.

With that piece of testimony I am content to close the

With that piece of testimony I am content to close the WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS. Washington City, D. C., May 29, 1866.

Mr. Hubbard, in which he declined settering into any negotiations of the kind, and adds, in his letter to Pike.

The native that horrible pretreat. His amountto flat the control of the kind, and adds, in his letter to Pike.

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The native that horrible pretreat. His amountto flat the control of the kind, and adds, in his letter to Pike.

The native that horrible pretreat. His amountto flat the control of the

Brown, Phehe Ann Sands and Stephen Taber; also, prayers

vertice of feroes. The solution of the second come." Now to those who are groaming under the bondage of corruption and long to be delivered. I have glad tidings of great jey, for, saith the Apostle, while we were vet sincers Carist died for set, the jost for the unjust, that he might bring us to God." What will all our conviction for sin avail without a ransom, all our groaming without a deliverer, our leagings for redemption without a Redeemer? Christ died for all, and the offering was accepted as most satisfactory, thus opening the door of reconciliation. Some fail to experience the benefit of this reconciliation, because they look to another for help, and not to Him who took upon humself the injurity of us all. The language is, "Come je, why will ye die?" He who now appears as our Redeemer will one day sit as our judge, and no change from his decisions can then be made. The summons, even now, is, "Frepare to meet thy God." Has not God visited this people? It is et the sword of the warrior yet undried! God has spoken by one of his messengers. War, and will be speak in pestilence or famine? If he is preparing his judgments, what can we poor mertals do? Shall we be like those of old, discerning the face of the sky but and the signs of the times! There is a witness in our hearts that we are cell. Come, then, let us reason together. In that soleum hour what shall a man give in exchange for his soul? Let me estreat you to be reconciled to God, and if we meet no more on earth, that we meet where the wicked cease from troubling and the wenty are af rest.

John Scott invoked the people to come to that same fountain to which they were invited on the last day of the feast, for he believed there were thirsting souls here.

Joses C. Hartley urged that the audience should be more of a praying people, to become practically acquainted with true and living prayer, in the closet, the chamber and in the field.

Ett Jessup spoke of the sublimity of that prayer atticred by our Lord, so unlike the battle of the warrior with confu

would war slid desolate the land?

Elizabeth Comstock was exercised on account of the many outcast and degraded of this city, and quoried whether they were visited and the hand of sympathy and kindness extended to the erring. "Go ye and bring in the 50,000 children who receive no instruction, and who are strengers to the biessings we enjoy. Are Blackwell's Island and the prisons sufficiently the objects of our solutions? Go ye and visit these, all ye who love the Lord; for was not this the language spoken: Insamuch as ye did it not unto one of these little ones, ye did it not unto me."

Eli Jessup began his evening appeal to the youth in the language of the apostle. "My little candren these things write I unto you that to sin not, but if any man sin we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteons." He then with much feeling and carnestness drew the comparison between a person having a suit at law in which much was involved, who would employ the best counsel and bring his case before an apright and impartial judge, and the all important suit where the interest of the soul was at stake. Here we have the best and most able counsel, and no matter how poor and unable to pay the fees, the pecules as earn sily, and his relations to the judge are such that his interessions are the more effectual. This is just such a case as John alluded to when he wrote to the children with reference to their suits before the high courts of heaven. "We have rehelled against God the Father and have merited death, but he has sent his son as our advocate and we are to have a fair and impartial trial. How many of us have employed that advocate? Do we not desire to have our cause tried by such an impartial tribunal?"

The closing prayer was by Deborah Thomas of Baltimore, formerly of this city, who in a feeling manner addressed the throne of grace, petitioning that sonis may this night be born anto God, and that our thoughts may be turned from time to have our cause tried by such an impartial tribunal?"

The closing prayer w

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| 0 | 00 | 107 | N. J. Central | 500 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 105 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200

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OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS-31 P. M. Mich. So. & N. I. Boston Water Pr. 200. 804 200 514 200 604 Cleve. & Pitta. 200. 514 100 504 11.800 854 200 51 200 51 200 604 500. 854 200 51 200 605 500 858 58 Sprace Hill Coal. 800 83 64 200 53 85 Sprace Hill Coal. 800 83 64 200 83 48 800 63 64 200 83 48 800 63 64 200 83 64 800 64 200 64 200 83 64 800 65 64 200 83 64 800 65 64 200 83 64 800 65 64 200 83 64 800 65 64 200 85 86 200 85 86 200 66 200 66 200 65 86 200 85 86 200 65 86 200 66 200 65 86 200 85 86 200 65 86 200 Mich. So. & N. I. Boston Water Pr. West. Union Tel.

is in full operation, and the results of 7 tune shows \$28 per tun to \$8 before of same rock. Boston Water Power sold at 51; Cary Improvement, 18; Western Union Telegraph, 604. The Railway Share list opened firm on New-York Central, 984. The opening sales of Eric early in the day were 60%, but at the Board the stock was in active demand and sold at 614. The rest of the list was dull and steady with the exception of Fort Wayne, which sold down to 964. The market closed dail. Between the Boards Erie was in active demand for cash, and sold as high as 62}.

At Second Board the interest centered on Eric, which old at 634 and closed strong. The balance of the list was firm. After the call Erie sold at 644 and closed at 64 2644. The stock is largely oversold and deliveries are made with great difficulty. One eighth per cent was paid to-day for the use of the stock for each delivery. Hudson River was lower, selling at 111; Cleveland and Pittsburgh advanced I per cent, and Fort Wayne 1. The market closes firmer at quotations. The closing prices were: Canton, 59 260; Cumberland Coal, 45] #46; Mariposa Mining Company, Preferred, 24 @241; Quicksilver, 511 @511; New-York Central, 983 2983; Erie, 64 2641; Erie Preferred, 744 2 75; Hudson River, 111 #1111; Reading, 1084 # 109; Michi gan Central, 107 a 108; Michigan Southern, 801 a 801; Illinois Central, 1161@117; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 851@ 851; North Western, 281 @283; North Western Preferred, 584 #59; Cleveland and Toledo, 1041 #105; Rock Island, 221 2 331; Fort Wayne, 37 2 374; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 28 w 284.

Money continues to grow easier, and large amounts are offered at 6 per cent on call. In commercial paper no

The following are the changes from the returns of las

week in the bank statement: Loans....

Table of the Loans, Specie, Circu of the City of New-York, fo 2, 1966, to which is affixed the C

The Chicago and North-Western Railway earned for the fourth week in May: 1866. \$282,397 04 | 1865. . . \$212,126 08 | Inc. . . \$10,270 9

The sarnings of the month of May were: 260...\$735,082 81 | 1865...\$585,022 82 | Inc...\$149,450 98 The Chicago Tribune of Saturday, says: The Chicago Tribune of Saturany, says:

Business was in a measure suspended to-day. The Board of Trude held no session. The banks were open in the forenoon, but closed at 12 m., in honor of the late Gen. Scott. Monctary matters were unchanged. At the leading houses there was good demand for currency to remit to the country. Exchange was without any decided change. The counter rates were par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were placed at par by banks which were short of currency.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday says:

The Cincinnati Commercial of Saturday says:

Business at the Commercial and Stock Boards in New York
was suspended to-day, pending the fineral of Lieut-Gen.
Scott. Consequently we are without our usual reports of the gold and stock markets.

There was a good, although not very pressing demand for
money to-day, and the market is steady at 8±10 per cent interest for good mercantile paper and 7 per cent on call.

Currency was considerably reduced by orders to Government diabursing efficers to transfer their balances from the
National Bank Depositories to the Government Depository,
but there is still a sufficiency for all the legitimate purposes of
trade. Exchange was rather easier, the receipts being more
liberal from the country and the demand not as heavy.

The Cincinnati Gazzette says:

The Cincinnati Gazette says:

The Missouri and Mississippi Railroad is to be sold at auction on the 9th of July. This road extends from the eastern boundary of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to the Missouri River, at Council Riuffs, and includes a branch from Wilton to Oskaloosa, Iowa. All the property is covered by mortgages, which have been forcelosed. All the lands granted to the State of Iowa by act of Congress, to aid in the construction of the main line of the road, and by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa granted to the Railroad Company, will also be sold. The Boston Traveller of last evening, remarks:

There is no material alteration in the plethoric condition of the finances, the supply of currency height

There is no material alteration in the piction coolation the finances, the supply of currency being more than sufficient to satisfy the wants of borrowers. The common rate of interest for prime collateral loans on call is 6 per cont, with occasional exceptions at 5, on piedges of the public scourities, in round sums; and it is said that even lower rates have been accepted in some instances. The banks find it dufficult to get fall employment for their loose balances, but are not disposed to lend on long time.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS. INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUE, payable a GOLD by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA, free of Government Pag.
For sale by FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Murkets-Carescily Reported for The N. Y. Tribuna.

Markets—Carrective Reported for Tarn N. V. Thibush.

ASHES—The market is firm with moderate demand; sales at \$7.00; \$57.75 for Pors, and \$13.750% if for Pearls.

COTION—The demand is very light, and the sales to-day are less than 500 bales prices are neminal; holders, as a general thing ask former rates, say 38.0000, for Middlings, but the few effers from buyers are 1.020, below this.

COFFEE—There is nothing doing in the market beyond small jubiting lots from second hands; prices are nominally unchanned. FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for Western and State

MOLASSES—Fries are firm, but the business is the we have only to note a small lot of Cuba Clayed at 47. OILS—Linesed continues in good demand and price firm at \$1 55/281 69. Fish Oils have ruled very query prices as a general thing are very well amained. Lanas been in moderate demand and firm at \$1 40 342 for 1

No. 1 and Frime.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate business in Perto day, but prices are without material change, closing heavy for increase delivery there is some inquiry, but the views of all lers are materially above present rates, and buyers refuse the operate. The sales, each and results, are 6,250 bbls, at 200 at 200 course. The sales, each and results, are 6,250 bbls, at 200 at 200 course. The sales, each and results, are 6,250 bbls, at 200 at 200 course. The sales are sales and sales of 200, bbls, at 212 at 215 cm, with a fair demand; sales of 200, bbls, at 212 at 215 cm, with a fair demand; sales of 200, bbls, at 212 at 215 cm. New Mess, 214 2517 or 0 cm. There are duli and nominal. Cut Meats are quiet; sales of 300 pkgs, at 147 at 215 cm. Smoked Shoulders, and 17c, for heavy plexied Hams. Reson is duli and nominal. Lard is duli, but holders are asking higher prices, the market closing unsertled. Prime Western is held at about 22 at 22 cc.; sales of 400 pkg. in lots, chiefly City, at 21 at 21

changed.

St GARS—The demand for Raw Sugare has again been good. and with the advance in gold prices are better, closing from at 105 ± 101c. for fair Reining, and 105 ± 101c. for good do, sales of 1,575 hids., chiefly Caba, at 105 ± 11c. Reined are from at 165 ± 105c. for Hards. SEEDS—Grass Seeds are neglected and nominal; Calcutta

at 10, 210 ic. for Hards.

SEEDS—Grass Seeds are neglected and nominal; Calcutta—Linaced is dull at \$3.75.

TALLOW—The merket continues quiet, but prices are steady at 114 212 ic. for Western and City.

WOOL—Domestic fleeors remain quiet but prices have undergone no cascential change; common and coarse grades are in good supply and are heavy, while fine fleeors are source, as demand and very firm; Foreign descriptions remain deli but prices are without change.

Beceipts of Produce.

JUNE 4.—22,439 bbls. Flour, 224 bbls. Whishy, 506 bls. Corn Meal, 600 sacks Corn Meal, 515 sacks Olleake, 21,304 ash. Wheat, 123,348 bush. Corn, 63 971 bush. Outs, 11,394 bash. fail, 70 pigg. Ashes, 878 bbls. Pork, 224 bdgs, Cut Mexis, 5 pkgs. Lard, 25 kegs Lard, 6,943 bbls. Petrobsum.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21, 1006.

NOTICE is hereby given to the holders of CERgress, approved March I and II, 1002, that the Servery of the Treasgress, approved March I and II, 1002, that the Servery of the Treasgress approved March I and II, 1002, that the Servery of the Treasgress approved March I and II, 1002, that the Servery of the Treasgress approved March I and II, 1002, that the Servery of the Treasgress approved March I and III and

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS,—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Birectors, at their stated weeking, held this date, unanimounly adopted the following, viz.

Resolved, That a call for FIFT [69] PER CENT in cash, prive, e.g., the let day of June, 1898, he and the same is hereby made of the holders of the Scrip Stock, of record at the electing of the Tendage [850] on each share issued under the act of 1895, to increase the Capital Stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said priving the made until and disclosure for the let day of August, with interest at 7-per cent per amount from and after the said lat day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said Scrip Stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in defaults of payment on or be fore the said lat day of August, 1895.

Certificates of slock will be ready for delivery on the payment and currender of the certificates of Scrip Stock at the Company Office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEO'E T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THEO'E T. JOHNSON, Secretary THEO'E T. JOHNSON. SEC. 18. CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CONTANY.
SECRETARY'S OPPICE. CHICAGO, May 2, BEZ.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BONDNORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, will be held at the
Office of the Cempony in the City of Chicago, an THURSDAY has
This day of June, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. ME.S. R. YOUNG. Secretary.
JAMES R. YOUNG. Secretary.
Now-Your June 1, 1866.

AN ELECTION for nine DIRECTIORS of the FARMERS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange place, on TUESDAY, 12th instant. The polls will open at 12 of clock m, and clock at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange place, on TUESDAY, 12th instant. The polls will open at 12 of clock m, and a second m, and a s THE INTEREST on the PUBLIC DEBT of the State of lilinois, maturing on the first MONDAY in July, 1988, will be paid at the OCEAN NATIONAL BANK of the City of Now-York, on the second to the sitteenth day, inclusive, of July, 1988, JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

York, on the second to the sixteenth day, inclusive, of July, 1682.

AMES H. BEVERHOEE, State Treasurer,

ONE MILLION EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND AND
EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY THREE SHARES OF THE
CAPITAL STOCK OF THE HANK OF THE STATE OF MISCAPITAL STOCK OF THE HANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOUR! FOR SALE.—The undersigned having been appointed Assay
in behalf of the State of Missouri for the sale of the Stock held by sage
state in the Bank of the State of Missouri, will receive scaled propasale for the purchase of said Stock or any part thereofandil 12 o'esca,
m., of MONDAY, June 4, 1866, in pursuance of an act of the Conceal
Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An act to authorize the
slank of the State of Missouri to recruming as a National Bank, in perviole for the sale of the stock owned by the State in said bank, and the
safe investment." Approved March 5th, 1866,
Each bod must state the number of shares proposed to be purchased,
the price per share, the medium of paymed, and provide for its
safe investment. "Approved March 5th, 1866.

All bids should be addressed through the Face of the sudansigned at St. Louis, April 127, 1806.

Ovyrice of the North American Fire Insurance Co. 5

signed at St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, April 27, 1995.

Oppice of the North American First Insulance Co. 4
No. 14 Broadway, New-York, May 29, 1966.

A T the ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS
of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th instead of the North AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 28th instead of the following Directors were unanimously elected; James W. Otis, William White wright, Oliver H. Shepard, Joseph J. Henry, Sidney Brooke, Elect M. Blatchford, Joshua J. Henry, Sidney Brooke, Cales Swan, John Anchinelous, John Bryan, Damiel B. Fearing, Oliver S. Caster, Edward H. R. Lyman, Charles Williams, William Barton, Henry G. Rice, At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors JAMES W. OTIS was manifactually reflected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary, Conversion of Taxes and American Secretary.

Nuw-Youk, June 4, 1983.

Notine is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter?

Less of 1986, heing an act exittled "An Act authorizing the taxat of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks and Banking Association of the Saving Savi A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. ALLEN,
Joners of Taxes and Assessments

Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

No. 770 West IURTIETH ST. NEW JORK May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLD
ERS of the HUDON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY for the
ELECTION of THIRTEEN DIRECTORS for the emoing year of
the held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West Thirteet st., New
York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1898. Polls will be open from Es
un until 2 p. m., and is much longer, not beyond the setting of the
sum on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary, to receive
the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The Transfer Recks will be closed from 4 o'clock p. m. on the 21st
day of May until 9 o'clock a. m. on the 12th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCK inolders of the BULLION MINING co. (of Colerade), for the election of Trustees for the cassing year, will held at the office of the Company, No. 69 Liberty-st., on WEIDNESDAT, June 6, 1896, at 3 o'clock. New-York, May 26, 1886.

OPPICE MILWAUKER AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.
SRW YORK, May 21, 1886.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLD
of Directors for the ensoing year, will be hield at the Office of the
Company, in the city of Milwaukee, on the 18th day of June next.
at 12 of clock in.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 5th day of June, andit
opened on the 18th day of June next.

CHAS. P. GILLPIN.
Acting Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector at.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

INDEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be with

execute all legal trasts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. In a

will take charge of and manage the estate of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business. 1SAAC H. FROTHINGHAM. President. A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-President W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

A. A. LOW.
S. G. WHEFLER, Jr.,
W. R. TRAYERS.
J. B. JOHNSTON,
DAVID DOWS,
J. M. WATRINGER,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
AMAGA J. PARKER,
ALLEN MUNROE,

HENRY E. DAVIES,
M. WATERWARD,
ALLEN MUNROE,

DAVID DOWS,
JAMES M. MCLANK
ELBER M. M. M. LANK
ELBER J. H. HUTTON,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
AMAGA J. PARKER,
ALLEN MUNROE,

DAVID DOWS,
JAMES M. M. M. LANK
ELBER M. M. M. LANK
ELBER M. M. M. LANK
ELBER M. M. M. W. M. FRANCIS
J. W. WRITEWRIGHT
HENRY E. DAVIES, TRUSTRES:

CHICAGO and ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LEADER OF THE COMPANY.—The Beard of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railread Company have resolved to leave \$2.500,000 of the Bonds or Obligations of the Company (convertible into stock) and dispose of them to the Stockholders at the rate of Twenty For them to the Stockholders at the rate of Twenty For the of the par value of the same. The Hends will be apportioned to these Stockholders pro Tais, who shall be registered as such as the casing of the Transfer Books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the Twenty For Cent of the par value of the Bonds—must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the Bonds will be ready for delivery.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 8th day of May, and respond on the 12th of June next, FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK PETROLEUM GAS & HEATING Co.—Books for subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open at the Booking Office of J. NELSDN LUCKEN No. 243 Broadway. This is a fixed gas, the same as that manufactured from coal—numb more brilliant and free from those observious adors, and can be furnished for about ONE-THIRD the passent price of coalgas. Terms: 10 per cent on subscribing, the behaves in 36.60 and 90 days after notice that jone-half of the capital stock has been subscribed.

Gen. T. B. VAN BUREN, President.

J. NELSON LUCKET, Secretary.